They are to the American what the Psaims of David were to the Hebrew, what the sones of Burns are to the Scotchman.

Until the 7th of March, 1850, he was the oracle of New-England. His portrait was upon the farmers walls. He seemed to dwell at every fireside, not so much a guest as at home, in an almost bodily presence, mingling with every discussion where the power, the glory or the authority of the country was in question. Before 1850 Daniel Webster had never come off defeated from any intellectual encounter, or lowered his spear before any antagonist. In the strifes of party politics his side had often been defeated. But his arguments of fundamental questions had sunk deen into the heart, and had convinced the reason of the vast majority of his countrymen of all parties.

But in 1850, for the first time, he encountered quite another antagonist. He put himself in opposition to the conscience of the North. The voice of law, as he interpreted it, and the voice of God, speaking to the individual soul, for the first time in our National history seemed to be in conflict. I suppose the time has not yet come for a sound and dispassionate judgment of Mr. Webster's motives in choosing his side. It is possible that, like so many other and ordinary men, he hardly knew them himself. A man conscious of great powers, the object of a worship amounting almost to idolatry, not merely from common men, but from the ablest wisest and most illustrious of his contemporaries, knowing well his own fitness for the highest public service, and knowing also his own hurpose to employ supreme power, if intrusted with it, solely for the public advantage, can hardly measure the influence of ambition as affecting his judgment.

AGAINST THE PURITAN CONSCIENCE.

AGAINST THE PURITAN CONSCIENCE. Mr. Webster was doubtless sincere when he Mr. Webster was doubliess Since who he can be comprehended by the conscience of the Puritan. The shock of amazement, of conscience of the Puritan. The shock of amazement, of conscience of the Puritan. The shock of amazement, of constraints and only the same and on the shown that in this respect it was he, and not his opponents, who was right. But no language can fitly describe the condition of mind with which the report of Mr. Webster's speech of the 7th of March, 1850, was heard. Nothing could have resisted the dominion of Daniel Webster over New-England until he provoked an encounter with the inexorable conscience of the Puritan. The shock of amazement, of consternation and of grief which went through the North has had no parallel save that which attended the assassination of Lincoin.

Mr. Webster, for the first time in his life, failed to comprehend the temper of the people among whom he was born and bred. He met this expostulation with arrogance and contempt. It was perhaps not unnatural. He was growing old. He had been fed on adulation. He had found no antagonists fit to cope with him, or who dared to cope with him. He had failed—Only when he tried tated his apprehension of a dissolution of the

The adamant of the righteous side.

He had an old man's dread of a new order of things. He had a not ungenerous ambition. He was right in his estimate of public danger. His constitutional arguments remained unanswered.

Webster died while the storm of this mighty conflict was still raging. He was disappointed in the hope that it would be given to him to compose it. The compromises which he had hoped would settle forever the questions growing out of slavery were never observed by either tide. In the National convention of his own party, as its candidate for the Presidency in 1852, out of 293 votes he received but 30. He counselled his friends to east their votes for the candidate of the Democracy, and went home to Marshfield to die prematurely, and— The adamant of

Foiled in aim and hope, bereaved Of old friends, by the new deceived, Beside the lonely Northern sea, Where long and low the marsh lands spread, Laid wearily down his august head.

SENATOR MORRILL'S REMINISCENCES.

The venerable Mr. Morrill, "Father of the Senate," was brief in his tribute to Webster and Stark. His remarks upon Webster were principally reminiscent, as he had heard the great statesman speak on several occasions, and had met him per-

Stark. His remarks upon Webster were principally reminiscent, as he had heard the great statesman speak on several occasions, and had met him personally. He said in part:

On one of these early Washington visits I was present at an all-night session of the Senate in the old Senate Chamber. As the hours grew late all got tired, and Mr. Webster bent his flead over his desk, with his face pillowed on his hands, while another Senator, in a rambling speech, and suddenly enthused with rapturous admiration for Mr. Webster, pronounced him "the statesman, the historian, the philozopher, the poet." Then Mr. Webster, half-way raising his head, in a gruft voice ejaculated, "Enough, enough." Senator Butiler, of South Carolina, evidently thought so, too, but had some difficulty in persuading the jubliant member to take his seat. A day or two in advance of the meeting of the Whig National Convention in Baltimore, in 1822 to which I was a delegate, to nominate a Presidential candidate. I visited Washington, and was invited with others by Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, to dinner. As it was not my intention to support Mr. Webster in the convention the invitation was rather regretted, but being teld by a friend that such an invitation from the President or the Secretary of State was never to be declined, it was accepted. There were about a dozen at the table, Mrs. Webster being the only lady. Mr. Webster him to the conversation most happiy, whether grave or gay. Upon leaving the dining-room the gentlemen all returned to the drawing-room the gentlemen all returned to the drawing-room, and ther Mr. Webster was so gractous and attractive in general and special conversation as quickly to place every one at his ease, especially as he did not even allude to the coming convention. But way of inquiry as to the preparation of his speeches, I ventured to say I had heard it stated that among the passages often quoted one had been conceived by him many years prior to uterfance, and referred to his picturesque description of the power

Speeches were made, among others, by Senators and the resolution relative to the Webster statue

and the resolution relative to the Webster statue was adopted.

The ceremonies in the House began at 2 o'clock. Governor Smith, with his staff and members of the Executive Council of New-Hampshire, were admitted to the floor, and took seats in the rear of one of the centre sections of the halt. The letter of Governor Smith to Speaker Crisp formally presenting the statues was read, and speeches were made by Representatives Baker and Histr, of New-Hampshire; Powers and Groui, of Vermont; Everett and Morse, of Massachusetts, and Curtis, of New-York. The ceremonies cosed with the adoption of resolutions of thanks to the State for the gift.

## GEMS A SPECIALTY.

Colgate & Co.'s Perfumes For Holiday Presents.

CARLISLE BACKING DOWN.

PREPARING TO SUGARCOAT HIS CUR-RENCY BILL.

HE APPEARS TO BE CONVINCED THAT IT CANNOT PASS IN ITS PRESENT SHAPE-THE

[HY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, Dec. 20.-Only six days have passed since Secretary Carlisle, in secret conference with the Democratic members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, advocated the programme of haste and suppression for the Currency bill in the House of Representatives. "If you do not put th bill through in substantially its present form before the holiday recess it will die in the Senate, and an attempt to float another issue of \$50,000,000 of Government bonds must be made before Washington's Birthday." This was the alternative submitted to the majority of the Banking and Currency Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on the following day that obsdient majority unanimously voted to ask the Democratic majority of the Committee on Rules to bring into the House and force the adoption of a special order that would compel a final vote on the Administration's scheme of "curortunity for fair discussion, consideration sealed. On Monday morning Speaker Crisp and hi fellow-triumvirs, who rule the House of Representatives, had learned enough to convince them that the Administration programme was an impossible one and a halt was called. No special order was forthcoming from the Committee on Rules. Then followed the first day's debate, at the conclusion of which the Administration's "currency reform" scheme was

"It couldn't survive Springer's explanation of it," omment of Judge Culberson, of Texas, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was apparent to almost everybody at that time that the bill could not pass the House until it had undergone many and material modifications, if indeed it could pass in any form. Glaring and grave defects were discovered in every section and in almost every line, and hostile critics spontaneously arose in every quarter to denounce it. "Half-baked," even, was oo complimentary an adjective to apply to the scheme which Secretary Carlisle had dictated in the form of a bill to his stenographer either before breakfast or after breakfast on the morning that he first appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency to explain, defend and advocate it as a specific not only for all the ills which afflict the currency system of the country, but also for the grave disorders that affect the National finances. He apparently did not discover the peril to which his pet scheme was exposed until yesterday morn-

in a badiy bedraggled and completely demoralized

when, it is understood, he advised Speaker holiday recess to curtail general debate or prevent the offering and discussion of amendments. He seemed to realize that the only hope of passing any Last night found the bill in a more critical state than ever. Its surface had been so scarred by hostile and unanswerable criticisms, and its inner deprobings of Democrats as well as Republicans, that its few friends were almost ready to abandon it to Where long and low the marsh lands spread,
Laid wearily down his august head.

It would have been fortunate for Mr. Webster's happinese more than the law of the fame if he had died before like. But what would have been his fame and like. But what would have been his fame and like. But what would have been his happiness if his life could have been his happiness if his life could have been have been his happiness if his life would have been the transcendent issue on which the fate of the country hung made up as he had framed it in 1839. Union and liberty, the law of man and the law of God, the Constitution and natural justice, the august voice of patriotism and the air gust voices of the men who framed the constitution and of the men who framed the would have lived to see the time of the would have lived to see the time of his years and in the strength of his manhood, rallying upon one sidepartiotism, National authority, law, conscience, duty, all speaking together and all speaking through his lips and repeating his maxims, would have seen his great arguments in the prime of his years and in the strength of his manhood, rallying upon one sidepartiotism, National authority, law, conscience, duty, all speaking together and all speaking through his lips and repeating his maxims, guiding, commanding.

The bitterest transel webster a place with the greatest. Of all the men who have rendered great services to America and to the cause of constitutional liberty, there are but two or three mass worthy to be placed by the side of his. Of all the greatest. Of all the men who have rendered great services to America and to the cause of constitutional liberty, there are but two or three rames worthy to be placed by the side of his. Of all the greatest. Of all the men who have rendered great services to America and to the cause of constitution with the principles of her constitution, he is the one foremost figure in our history between the day when Washington died and the day when Lincoin took the oath of office.

SENATOR MORRI its fate. Even Chairman Springer realized that unless something could be done to moderate the

So pressing did the emergency appear, however, that as soon as Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, con-cluded his speech to-day, Chairman Springer called a caucus of the Democratic members of the Bank-ing and Currency Committee. Secretary Carlisle's attendance was requested, but a previous engagement kept him away, and the conference went on without him. Various amendments were suggested and discussed—in fact, there was such a discussion and comparison of views as ought to have taken place before the bill "was brought into the House on a litter." It is probable that other conferences will be held before the proposed substitute is permitted to see daylight. The feeling among leading Democrats who listened to Mr. Sperry's speech-which they unanimously pronounced the strongest and ablest one which has been delivered since the matter was brought into the House-was that it would be both inexpedient and unwise to attempt to check the current of discussion, and that the debate ought to continue as long as might be necessary to present the subject in all its aspects, even though the result might be the postponement of decisive action until next year. The sentiment in favor of funding the legal tenders as a necessary measure of relief for the National Treasury has found lodgment in unexpected quarters and seems to be constantly gaining strength in the House.

Mr. Sperry's speech to-day was generally regarded as an exceedingly able one, and it produced as strong impression upon the minute of produced as the strong impression upon the minute of produced as the produced in the produ will be held before the proposed substitute is permitted to see daylight. The feeling among leading Democrats who listened to Mr. Sperry's speech-

In conclusion Mr. Sperry said that the Governmen should redeem the greenbacks by the sale of bonds, funding its indebtedness once for all, instead of funding it day by day.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.) followed Mr. Sperry in opposition to the bill. He said that the discussion had developed the remarkable fact that

friends of the pending measure, while advocating its passage and declaring themselves to be in favor of it, were yet opposed to every single section of it. This condition, he said, invited some reflections arising from matters muside of the merits of the bill itself. In the course of setting forth some of these reflections, Mr. Brosius referred to the statements made before the Committee on Banking and Currency that the enactment of the bill would cause financial distress.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Brosius who had testified to that effect before the committee.

Mr. Brosius—Why, everybody, substantially, but not in the same language; some not directly, but inferentially. And when the chairman received one letter advocating the bill, one ewe lamb, as it were, it was read, and the committee decided that it should not be placed in the record.

Mr. Springer—Isn't it a fact that Mr. St. John was the only witness who prophested a financial crisis as a result of the passage of the bill?

Mr. Brosius—I will admit that Mr. St. John drove rather a larger team and coach through the bill than any other witness, but I repeat that every one of them substantially predicted a financial crash to follow the enactment of the bill, differing only in degree.

Mr. Brosius devoted himselt then to a review of the provisions of the bill, asserting that not only would it not relieve the existing conditions, but not even tend in that direction.

AN APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS.

SECRETARY GRESHAM URGED TO TAKE ACTION.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE REQUESTS THE GOVERNMENT TO USE ITS INFLUENCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF

Washington, Dec. 20.-Secretary Gresham was called upon this afternoon by representatives of the Evangelical Alliance, who presented to him menians, as well as of American citizens. The Secretary received the delegates courteously, and his reply was extremely gratifying to them. The

is,00.000 members of Christian churches in American berg permission respectfully to call the attention of the Department of State to the following presentment:

Notwithstanding many conflicting reperts as to details, it is impossible to doubt the fact that last September Turkish troops massacred Armenian Christians with revolting cruelties, which constitute a crime against our common humanity, and deserve the reprobation of every civilized people. The destruction of Armenian villages in 1800 and in 1800, the Bulgarian atrocities in 1806, when 15,000 Christians were put to the sword, two-thirds of whom were women and children, and the massacres of Lebanon and Damasacus in 1800, when 12,000 Christians perished, are matters of history. The story of these atrocities renders credible prior to the investigations of an authoritative commission the worst reports which have come to us of the Sassoon massacres.

Papers from Constantinople, printed under Turkish censorship, announce that the Sultan has sent a decoration to Zekki Pacha, who commanded the troops which perpetrated the strocities, and that another cuvox has carried four banners to the four leading Kurdish chiefs who were associated with him. The Sultan's approval of the massacre is indicated not only by the reward of those who committed it, but also by the removal of the civil officer who protested against it. This indersement on the part of the Porte of the barbarities inflicated on its Armenian subjects can hardly fall to inflame Moslem fanaticism against Christians thus aggravating a situation aircady intolerable, and letters received from the neighborhoid of the outrages state that there is danger that the entire Christian population will be destroyed. The harder which has been given such shocking expression is partly social, partly political, but chiefly religious. If, therefore, it comes to be understood that the massacre of Christians is not only one done but rewarded, what assurance can be have of the safety of American money therein invested in senso

Christians? We would, therefore, most respectfully urge:

1. That if the question is still open, of which conflicting reports leave us in doubt, this Government accept the invitation of the Sublime Porte to appoint a member of the commission of investigation. To accept this invitation would, it seems to us, no more contravene the American doctrine of non-intervention than for the President of the United States to accept an invitation to arbitrate between two foreign Powers.

2. We urge increased consular representation. The consul nearest to the scene of the late massacre is at Sivas, which is 300 miles away, or twenty days' journey—further in point of time than from here to Constantinope. It has been repeatedly necessary to call on English and German consuls to look after the interests of American critizens.

3. We appeal to our Government to exercise all the influence consistent with our foreign policy in hebalf of religious liberty and personal rights in the Ottoman Empire. There is no hope of reform from within.

Mr. Chadstone said after the Bulgarian massacres.

tions.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Evangel-ical Alliance for the United States.

CHARLES A. STODDARD, Chairman Executive Committee, GEORGE U. WENNER, Recording Secretary, JOSIAH STRONG, General Secretary.

The Secretary of State in response informed the The Secretary of State in response informed the deputation briefly of the action already taken and which was recently communicated to Congress. He also said that it is expected that Consul Jewett at Sivas will carry out his original instructions as to investigating the reported massacre of Ar-menians, and will in due time make reports to the Department of State.

CHEAPER TO PAY THAN FIGHT. GRESHAM'S EXPLANATION OF HIS BARGAIN WITH CANADIAN SEALERS

Washington, Dec. 20.-Secretary Gresham the afternoon furnished to the House of Representatives full information touching the payment by the inited States to Great Britain of \$125,000 for damages growing out of the Behring Sea controversy. In transmitting the papers to the Speaker, Secretary Gresham makes the following explanation

tary Gresham makes the following explanation of the matter:

The Paris Tribunal of Arbitration held that the United States had no right of protection or property in the fur seals in Behring Sea outside the ordinary three-mile limit Article VIII of the convention of February 29, 182, whereby the questions which had arisen between the two Governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea were submitted to arbitration, recited that the high contracting parties had been unable to agree upon a reference which would include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it, and that, being solicitous that this subordinate question should not interrupt or longer delay the submission and determination of the main questions, they had agreed "that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in said claims and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation."

Under this article the arbitrators manimously found that a number of Beitish scaling vessels were selzed in Behring Sea or warned therefrom by cruisers of the United States on the days and at the places in the special finding mentioned leaving for future determination the questions as 50 the value "of the said vessels or their contents, or either of them, and the question as to whether the vessels mentioned in the schedule to the British case or any of them were wholly or in part the actual property of citizens of the United States.

If the plan of settlement recommended by the

part the actual property of citizens of the United States."

If the plan of settlement recommended by the President in his last annual message is not ac-ceptable to Congress the remaining controverted questions must be determined either by the orga-

President in his last annual message is not acceptable to Congress the remaining controverted questions must be determined either by the organization or a joint commission, or by negotiations between the two Governments. Experience has shown that international commissions are slow and expensive. Should such a course be resorted to, the evidence would be found mostly on the Pacific coast, widely scattered, and counsel would be needed to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

The question of indirect or consequential damages having been withdrawn from the Tribunal of Arbitration, the pending claims are for British vessels actually seized in Behring Sea or warned out of his by cruisers of the United States. It will appear from the submitted correspondence that the preement to pay a lump sum of \$42,000 in full settlement of all demands authorized to be made under the treaty and award was proposed by this Government. The amount is considerably below the damages claimed by Great Britain exclusive of interest for a number of years. If this agreement does not receive the approval of Congress and the captured questions are submitted to an international commission, it is believed that the amounts allowed and the expense of the tribunal, including witnesses and one taking of their testimony, will largely exceed \$42,000. In view of all the fagts and what may be reasonably expected as the result of a commission, the undersigned submits that a prompt and final settlement of the vextions controversy

has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative. Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it, and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

BON-BONS

by an appropriation of the lump sum agreed upon is advisable.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

A NEW HOME FOR THE PRESIDENT PRO-POSED.

FAVORING A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-MR. GROW'S BANKING LILL-THE TREASURY GOLD BALANCE A CONFIRMA-

TION RECALLED.

Washington, Dec. 20.-The creation of a Department of Commerce is the purpose of a bill introduced by Mr. McEttrick, of Massachusetts, at the last session. It was referred to the House Comarranging that a number of men interested in the such a department. He said this morning that the New-York, had strongly recommended such a de-New-York, had strongly recommended such a de-partment, which should include the eleven bureaus of the Treasury Department which deal directly with commerce and navigation, and also the Bureau of American Republics of the State Department, the Pacific Railway Commission of the Interior De-partment, the Hydrographic office of the Navy De-partment, and the Interstate Commerce Commis-sion.

duced a belt to amend the National Bank Act. It provides that all acts which require or authorize Treasury notes \$110 in circulating banknotes of

The yearly increase of business transacted at the Executive Mansion and the inadequacy of that building for the dual purposes of a residence and an executive department have suggested to sevvisability of purchasing a separate residence for the President and his family. For the purpose of providing a suitable residence apart from the

Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King has written ing on the Light." It is a dispassionate survey of facts touching the origin of the Civil War and the assassination of Fresident Lincoln, the Trent affair, the "stolen arms," the visit of President Buchanan to Colonel Thomas H. Benton on his deathbed, natistives of the battle of Bladensburg, the Graves and Cilley duel, the bursting of the "Peacemaker," and many other reminiscences.

The Treasury stated balance to-day was \$154. 740,132, of which \$20,548,541 was in gold, a slight in crease from mintage sources over yesterday. No gold withdrawals had been reported up to the close of business to-day.

Is diamond cutting a new industry in the United States, and are diamond-cutters, therefore, entitled to come into this country under contract, are questions which Acting Secretary Hamilto and the influence consistent with our foreign policy in the influence consistent with our foreign policy in the firm insistence of the other powers on the fulfilment of treaty obligations which Acting Secretary Hamilia and Six perintendent Stump will hear arguments upon on the perintendent Stump will hear arguments upon on perintendent Stump will hear arguments upon on the decision they may arrive at will involve probably 5,000 diamond-cutters from Holland, who desire to come to this country to chard, who desire to come to this country to chard, who desire to come to this country to chard, who desire to come to this country to chard, who desire to come to this country to chard, who desire to come to this country to chard the saturday. The case comes up on the admission to this country under contract of Abram admission to this country under contract of Abram admission to this country under contract of Abram admission to this country and the case comes up on the admission to this country on the country of the case comes up on the admission to this country on the contract of Abram admission to this country on the country of the case comes up on the admission to this country on the contract of Abram admission to this country on the case comes up on the admission to this country on the case comes up on the admission to this country on the case comes up on the admission to this country on the case comes up on the admission to this country on the case comes up on the admission to this country on the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admission to this country to chart to the case comes up on the admis

The Senate went into executive session to-day immediately after its meeting, and recalled the confirmation of Charles D. Clark, nominated to be Pristrict Judge for the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee. This prevents the issuance of a commission to the recently confirmed judge, and leaves the case still open before the Senate. Mr. Harris said that he received an invitation yesterday to call upon the Attorney-General, and that official laid before him charges that had been preferred against the firm of which Mr. Clark was a member, by a legal firm in New-York City. These charges were that the Tennessee thrm had been guilty of unprofessional conduct in accepting a fee on both sides of the same case.

The Treasury Department has completed the regulations to carry into effect the new Chinese Treaty, which permits the return within one year from leaving this country upon proper identifica-tion of Chinese laborers resident in the United States. The new regulations will be promulgated in a few days.

HOW HE CAN COMPLY WITH MIKINLEY'S RE-QUEST FOR SPECIMEN BALLOTS.

Washington, Dec. 20 (Special). A letter addressed by Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., to Governor O'Ferrali, of that State, will be read with interest by everybody who is in favor of fair

and honest elections. It reads as follows:

with interest by everybody who is in favor of fair and honest elections. It reads as Iollows:

Norfolk, Va. December 18, 1834.

His Excellency, Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

My Dear Sir: I notice by a dispatch from Richmond, Va. in this mornings "Landmark" that Governor McKinley, of Ohio, has written von, "asking for a copy of the Virginia election laws and for specimens of Virginia ballots." The dispatch states that you "cannot comply with the request as to italiots, since under the election law in force the number of ballots is limited exactly to the demand—all beyond these being destroyed." I would respectfully inform you that I have reliable information that D. G. Smith, clerk of the court of Warwick County, had 60e extra ballots printed in this city over and above the number limited by law, which he, as secretary of the Electoral Board of Warwick County, was authorized to obtain. As he could hardly have used all of these fraudulently in the late Congressional election, he can doubtless furnish you with specimens of the ballot to send to Governor McKinley. Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM LAMB.

This letter must have been a surprise to Governor

This letter must have been a surprise to Governor O'Ferrail, whose attitude in regard to several cases when he was chairman or the Elections Committee when he was chairman of the 2 ections Committee in the House of Representatives was such as clearly to indicate that he had no sympathy with men who tried to nullify the versilet of lawful voters as given at the ballot-box. If he should now take the stand as Governor of Virginia that he did as a representative in Congress in the Noyes-Rockwell election contest he would earn and deserve the praise of every honest, law-abiding citizen, not only of Virginia, but of every other State in the Union, irrespective of party. Will he do it?

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED. Washington, Dec. 20.—In the House to-day an Urgent Deficiency bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 to carry on the work of closing up the Xith Census and \$100,000 to pay fees of jurers and witnesses he the United States courts. This was made necessary, Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) explained, because of the failure of the Senate to pass the Deficiency bill passed by the House last

week, which provided the money for collecting the income tax as well as the money for these two

The Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of General Nathaniel P. Banks was unanimously agreed to, on motion of Mr. Sickles A resolution was agreed to directing the printing

A resolution was agreed to directing the printing of \$.690 copies of the investigation into the slums of cities by the Labor Bureau.

Mr. On invarite (Dem., Ohio) introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess of Congress extending from December 22 to January 3, but in the absence of a quorum and upon the objection of Mr. English (Dem., N. J.) he withdrew it.

In the Senate the House Urgent Deficiency bill for the Xiti. Census and for fees of witnesses in United States courts was reported and passed.

The Senate then, at 5:40 p. m., adjourned until Indians

STIRRED UP BY ADMIRAL WALKER. HIS REPORT GIVES RISE TO VIGOROUS CON-DEMNATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S HAWAIJAN POLICY.

Washington, Dec. 20 (Special).-The Walker corre spondence made public yesterday, continues to ex-cite much interest, and condemnation of the Administration's inert and negligent Hawalian policy has become severe and widespread. The fact that in spite of the urgent recommendation of Admiral Walker that an American vessel should be kept at Honolulu, and the warning he gives of the danger to American interests, there is still no United States naval vessel in those still no United States naval vessel in those waters is regarded as most extraordinary, and is denounced as amounting almost to an offer to England to carry out any policy she may deem desirable as to the Hawatlan Islands. The vigorous and frank language of Admiral Walker in regard to the efforts of the British representatives in Hawaii to establish British influence is regarded here as furnishing the best possible reason for the maintenance of a naval force in those waters, and the failure of the Administration to do so is regarded as tantamount to an abandonment of American interests, and of the declared policy of this country not to permit further interfer in the affairs of Hawaii.

It is understood that a resolution will be in-It is understood that a resolution will be introduced in Congress, probably in both houses, looking to the immediate ordering of one or more naval vessels to Honolulu Senator Lodge will probably introduce a resolution in the Senate. The exact form in which the resolution will be drawn is not yet decided on. It may come in the form of an inquiry as to why a naval vessel has not been kept at Honolulu, but it is more apt to be an expression of opinion by Congress that a naval force sufficient to maintain American interests and to prevent foreign interference in the affairs of Hawaii should be sent at once to Honolulu. It is explained at the Navy Department to-day that the sixteen letters of Admiral Walker which were not sent to Congress were simply reports to bereau officers concerning incidental repairs and were not sent to Congress were simply reports to bireau officers concerning incidental repairs and routine matters, and that every pertinent communi-cation between the Secretary and the Admiral reached Congress in compliance with the Senate's request for information.

RAILROAD INTERESTS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY EARNINGS Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railfor the information of the security-holders a state ment showing the carnings of the railroads now comprising the system, gross and net, for each month of the fiscal years 1891, 1892, 1891 and 1894, and for the first four months of the current fiscal year. Blank scaces are left to be filled in as the edrnings for subsequent months are reported. The statement shows that the system (4.90 miles) has earned in the first four months of the current fiscal year, gross, \$6,19,247, an increase of \$129,334, and net, \$1,205,807, an increase of \$185,272.

JOHN WANAMAKER AND READING. The letter of John Wanamaker in answer to a

request of Henry Clews to become a candidate for the presidency of the Reading road has been received by Mr. Clews. Mr. Wanamaker does not accept or decline to be a candidate, but he intimates in an evasive way that he may act it sufficient strength should be shown by the stock-holders.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S CALENDAR FOR '25. The Lehigh Valley Rafiroad, whose books and pamphlets have always been fine examples of the printer's art. has just issued a calendar for the year 1805, the frontispiece of which is a steel engraving showing the territory over which the line and its branches run. THE TRANSCONTINENTAL AGREEMENT.

Chicago, Dec. 21.-The transcontinental lines spent to-day rounding out the agreements which have been made with regard to Canadian Pacific business. The question of the time when the readjustment of rates shall be made was discussed but no agreement arrived at. There will be anmeeting to-morrow, and then an adjourn ment will be taken until after the holidays. Some progress has been made, but the agreement tween the transcontinental lines is far from be ing perfected. Late last night the Canadian Pacific succeeded in gaining its point for differentials all the way to London, Ont. This will bring Detroit into the territory and is considered an extraordinary concession for the other roads to make. With 20 per cent of the immigrant business assured, it is no wonder General Passenger ness assured, it is no wonder General Passenger Agent McNicol starts for home with the conviction that he has done good work while here.

The Advisory Committee of the Immigrant Clearing House met to-day to consider further the immigrant agreement. Chairman Caldwell w.s. authorized to confer with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific roads with a view to abolishing the payment of excess commissions on immigrant business.

dend of 15 per cent declared in 1893 was not warranted this year. Canada Southern declared the regular 13 per cent dividend, but the earnings did not warrant the payment of the extra 12 per cent declared at the same time last year. Action on the New-York Central dividend will be taken next week. The statement of the Lake Shore showed a surplus, after all charges and dividends, of \$38, 576, a decrease of \$199,977 from last year. The Michigan Central's statement showed a surplus of \$7,472 an increase of \$50,996 over last year, and Canada Southern showed a surplus of \$138,599, a decrease of \$51,997 from last year.

LEFT WITH JUDGE JENKINS FOR DECISION Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 20.—The long argument before Judge Jenkins on the question of the right of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to act in Illinois, on which hangs the fate of the great Chicago and Northern Pacific case, was closed by ex-Senator John C. Spooner to-day with an able address on behalf of the defendants. Judge Jenkins took the case under advisement.

EXTENDING A NORTHERN ROAD. Bay City, Mich., Dec. 29.—Estimates are being prepared for extending the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad to a Bay City terminal. It is re-ported that the Filat and Pere Marquette road will bridge the Saginaw River and the new road will use that terminal. It is said Alger, Smith & Co. accepted the offer of the brexe. Morgan & Co. syn-dicate which wants to buy their northern extension way to Cheboygan. The new Alger road will rival the Michigan Central as a tourist line. It is re-ported that steamboat connection with Mackinaw Isl-and will be made at Cheboygan. The road under a receiver, it is claimed, has paid 4 per cent on a \$4,000,000 indebtedness. called the Alpena and Northern, now completed half

## THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM



of every weary, thin or thin blooded person does its work with constant diffiwork with comments feel culty and fatigue. They feel culty and fatigue out, "rundown" or nervous.

Feeble people who are dyspeptic, find that exercise after a meal is sure to cause lessened power to digest food—because there is so little blood, and what there is, is carried off from the gastric organs to the muscles.

Mustles.

What is needed is plenty of blood, and of the right kind. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and to gain in blood is nearly always to gain in teholesome flesh up to the healthy standard. Every one should have a

Every one should have a certain surplus of flesh to meet the emergencies of sickness; to resist the attack of consumption, grip, malaria and fevers. Thin blooded people are always getting sick, and none of the organs of the body can get along without the food they require for work, which is, pure blood. To gain and to keep strength and flesh is the secret of health, usefulness and happiness. With new blood and refreshed nerves a confident feeling of returning health comes also.

Nervous manifestations, such as sleeplesaness.

Nervous manifestations, such as sleeplessness, nervous debility and nervous prostration are in nine cases out of ten "the cry of the starved nerves for food." If you feed the nerves on pure rich blood the nervous symptoms will cease. It is bad practice to put the nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, coca compounds, or malt extracts: what is needed is a blood maker. The "Discovery" is composed of vegetable ingredients which have an especial effect upon the stomach, liver, and blood making glands. For the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, liver complaint, weakened vitality, and for puny, pale people, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be equaled. Thousands have testified to its merits.

## Hunted There,

Settlers ploughed, militia drilled. Now the children play in Madison Square, the centre of the metropolis. To celebrate our removal to our new building we have published a book, "Historical Madison Square," which every lover of New-York ought to

Price 50 cents; but we are not booksellers and to all customers it is free.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 208 Fifth Avenue,

"Silver Plate That Wears."

Madison Square West.

## Solid Silver Holiday Gifts.

Silver, in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the Holidays.

TABLE WARE.

The "Trajan," "La Reine," and "Luxembourg" spoons and forks-Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk Pitchers. and all other articles required for table use.

LADIES

Toilet articles of every description.

Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Match Boxes, etc. ENAMELLED SILVER.

A very choice collection of our own manufacture, which will repay in-

spection. NOVELTIES.

A large assortment of small articles of latest design. Reed & Barton,

37 Union Square, N. Y.,

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Christmas Presents.

of Artistic Lamps, Silk Shades and Gas Drop-lights Ladies invited.



TRYING TO SAVE SHEA'S LIFE

PETITIONS FILED WITH GOVERNOR FLOWER, WHO SAYS HE HAS NO INTENTION OF INTERFERING. Albany, Dec. 20 .- Numerously signed petitions were

filed with Governor Flower this afternoon by John T. Norton, of Troy, and Galen R. Hitt, of Albany, T. Norton, or 170y, and dates a commute the acting as counsel, requesting him to commute the sentence of "Bat" Shea from death to imprisonment for life. When asked what action he should take on the application, Governor Flower replied that he understood that Shea's case was now before the he understood that Shea's case was now before the Court of Appeals on an appeal for a new trial, and it was not customary for him to take up for consideration requests for clemency until after all the legal proceedings had been disposed of. The Governor also declared that, even were the legal proceedings in Shea's case concluded, and the judgment of the lower court was upheld, he had no hesitation in saying that, from the information now before him, he should never think of extending elemency to the perpetrator of this crime, but would let the law take its course. Shea is to be executed for the murder of Robert Ross in Troy.

A DRAW AFTER FIFTY-NINE MOVES.

Albin opened the twenty-first game of the big match at the Manhattan Chess Club on Wednesday match at the Manhattan Chess Cillo on Westernoon against Showalter, with a Ruy Lopes. Although the latter got the best of the opening. Albin played strongly in the middle game, and but for an oversight made under pressure of time would have scored. As it was, the game ended at midnight in a draw after fifty-nine moves. The score now stands: Showalter, 8; Albin, 6; drawn, 7. The game:

THEY HAD A DUEL WITH BUTCHER ENIVES. James H. Carney, thirty-eight years old, of No. 314 East Fifty-fifth-st, an agent for a bottling firm-was committed in \$2.500 ball in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. Carney had nearly cut off the hand of Joseph Harnishfeger, a butcher, at Second-eve. and Fifty-fifth-st. in a decussion over the quality of some meat on Wednesday afternoon. Carney said Harnishfeger had atday afternoon. Carney said Harnishfeger has tacked him with a knife, and in self-defence he picked up another knife, and, in attempting to ward off a blow, had infileted the injury. Harnishfeger is at the Flower Hospital, where it is thought his hand will have to be taken off. He nearly bled to death before a physician arrived.

CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF SCARLET FETER Primary School No. 5, in East Fourth-at., was closed on Monday by order of the trustees, as the eight-yenr-old daughter of the janitor. Barlow Woodhead, has scarlet fever. The girl was taken ill on Sunday, and on Monday it was decided that she had scarlet fever. As soon as she has recovered sufficiently she will be moved. The school will not be obened again until January 3, by which time it will be thoroughly disinfected. There are from the 100 pupils in the school.